

Customer No.: 31561
Application No.: 10/707,608
Docket NO.: 10217-US-PA

REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

The Office Action rejected claims 1-17. Specifically, the Office Action rejected claims 1-4, 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), as being anticipated by Lee (US 2003/0122496). The Office Action rejected claims 5-10, 13-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), as being unpatentable over Lee in view of Troutman (U.S. 6,157,356).

Applicant amended claims 1 and 12-13 and newly added claims 18-22. After the forgoing amendments, claims 1-22 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections

Applicants respectfully traverse the 102(e) rejection of claims 1-4, 11-12 because Lee (US 2003/0122496) does not teach every element recited in these claims.

In order to properly anticipate Applicants' claimed invention under 35 U.S.C 102, each and every element of claim in issue must be found, "either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference". "The identical invention must be shown in as complete details as is contained in the claim. Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F. 2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989)." See M.P.E.P. 2131, 8th ed., 2001.

The present invention is in general related to an organic light-emitting display as claims 1, 12 recite:

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Claim 1. An organic light-emitting display having a plurality of pixels and a plurality of external power lines, the organic light-emitting display being characterized in that:

each of the external power lines diverts into a plurality of internal power lines, and each internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the pixels, wherein the internal power lines connected to different external power lines are separated.

Claim 12. An organic light-emitting display, comprising:

a pixel array having a plurality of data lines, a plurality of scan lines and a plurality of first and second pixels, wherein each of the first and second pixels is electrically connected to one of the scan lines and one of the data lines correspondingly;

a first external power line, *dividing into a plurality of first internal power lines, wherein each first internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the first pixels;*

a second external power line, *dividing into a plurality of second internal power lines, wherein each second internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the second pixels,* and the first internal power lines and the second internal power lines are separated; and

a power source electrically connected to the first and second external power lines.

Lee fails to disclose the feature of each of the external power lines diverts into a plurality of internal power lines, and each internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the pixels. In Lee's reference, a power voltage supplying line or a common electrode is individually set on R, G and B pixels so as to reduce the amount of electric power used in the panel of an organic luminescence device. As shown in Fig. 6 of Lee's reference, three pixels of R, G and B are shown in the drawing, and the power voltage lines PmR, PmG, PmB respectively supply a power voltage to the R, G and B pixels. The power voltage line (PmR, PmG, PmB) is connected to the source electrode 233 and the power voltage line (PmR, PmG, PmB) is connected to the drain electrode 242 (paragraph [0061]-[0062]). In other words, the electrodes 233, 242 are connected to the power voltage line, and there is not any conductive line between the electrodes 233, 242 and the power voltage line (PmR, PmG, PmB). Hence, Lee fails to disclose that each of

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the external power lines diverts into a plurality of internal power lines. In addition, in Fig. 6 of Lee's reference, the electrodes 242, 233 connected to one of the power voltage lines (PmR, PmG, PmB) are disposed in one pixel. Therefore, Lee fails to teach *each internal power line* is electrically connected to *at least two of the pixels* as claim 1 recited.

Similarly, Lee also fails to teach or suggest that a first external power line divides into a plurality of first internal power lines, wherein *each first internal power line* is electrically connected to *at least two of the first pixels*; and a second external power line divides into a plurality of second internal power lines, wherein *each second internal power line* is electrically connected to *at least two of the second pixels* as claim 12 recited.

Therefore, Lee does not teach every element recited in claims 1, 12. Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1, 12 patently define over the prior art reference, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-4, 11 patently define over the prior art as well.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 5-10, 13-17 under 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee in view of Troutman (U.S. 6,157,356) because a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established by the Office Action.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), each of three requirements must be met. First, the reference or references, taken alone or combined, must teach or suggest each and every element in the claims. Second, there must be some suggestion or

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motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the references in a manner resulting in the claimed invention. Third, a reasonable expectation of success must exist. Moreover, each of the three requirements must "be found in the prior art, and not be based on applicant's disclosure." See M.P.E.P. 2143, 8th ed., February 2003.

Applicant submits that, as disclosed above, Lee fails to teach or suggest each and every element of claims 1, 12, from which claims 5-10, 13-17 depend. Troutman fails to teach or suggest that the external power lines divert into a plurality of internal power lines, and each internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the pixels as claim 1 recited. Troutman also fails to teach or suggest that a first external power line divides into a plurality of first internal power lines, wherein each first internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the first pixels; and a second external power line divides into a plurality of second internal power lines, wherein each second internal power line is electrically connected to at least two of the second pixels as claim 12 recited. Troutman cannot cure the deficiencies of Lee. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 12 are patentable over Lee and Troutman. For at the least the same reasons, their dependent claims 5-10, 13-17 are also be patentable as a matter of law.

Applicant further newly added claims 18-22. Lee and Troutman fail to disclose, teach or suggest the feature of claim 18 that is "each of the external power lines diverts into a plurality of internal power lines, and *the pixels in the same column or in the same row are separated into a*

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plurality of groups and the pixels in each group are electrically connected to one of the internal power lines, wherein the internal power lines electrically connected to the pixels in different groups are separated". In addition, Lee and Troutman also fail to disclose, teach or suggest the features of claim 21 that include "*each first internal power line is electrically connected to the first pixels in the same column or in the same row*" and "*each second internal power line is electrically connected to the second pixels in the same column or in the same row, wherein the first internal power lines and the second internal power lines are separated*".

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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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